

PROPOSED

PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW Temporary Covered Source Permit (CSP) No. 0613-01-CT

Applicant: Pineridge Farms, Inc.
Facility: 280 TPH Portable Crushing Plant
Located at: Various Temporary Sites, State of Hawaii
Initial Location: Facility baseyard, 87-1650 Paakea Rd, Waianae, Oahu

Equipment: The CSP encompasses the following equipment and associated appurtenances:

- a. BL Pegson 280 TPH impact crusher with grizzly feeder, manufacture date 2005, model no. 4242SR, serial no. 420125BLSR.
- b. 335 hp Caterpillar diesel engine, manufacture date 2005, model no. C-9, serial no. CLJ06386.

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1. Background and Project Description.

1.1 The application for the covered source permit was received on December 21, 2005 from Pineridge Farms, Inc. with a fee of \$1,000.

1.2 The applicant proposes to use the 280 TPH crushing plant to process and crush basalt rock and concrete rubble for construction projects, backfill material and recycling. The crushing process involves depositing raw material into the feeder by a front-end loader. From the feeder it is moved directly into the impact crusher. Undersized material falls through the feeder bars onto conveyor belt no. 1 to a stockpile on the side of the crusher, and oversize material enters the impact crusher. After crushing, the material is conveyed onto conveyor belt no. 2 and deposited onto a second stockpile. Rebar and other metals are removed by a built-in magnet. The crushing plant is equipped with tracks and may be deployed by trailer to other job sites as necessary. It is powered by a built-in 335 hp Caterpillar diesel engine.

1.3 Operations will be irregular depending on job availability and deployed to work sites depending on contractors' requirements. Typically, the crushing plant will be operated about 8 hr/day, 5 days/week, 52 weeks/year. In addition, there are times when the plant will sit idle. As such, the applicant proposed an operational limit of 2,080 hr/yr for the crushing plant. Monitoring of this hour limit will be done with the hour meter on the diesel engine.

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1.4 Standard Industrial Classification Code for this facility is 1429 (Crushed and Broken Stone, Not Elsewhere Classified).

2. Air Pollution Controls:

2.1 Air pollution control (70% efficiency) on the crushing system will be accomplished by water sprays at three points on the crusher:

- a. transfer to side conveyor
- b. transfer crusher to conveyor
- c. transfer to stockpile

Water sprays from a water truck will also be used to control fugitive dust from the stock piles, access roads, and facility grounds.

2.2 Air pollution control on the diesel engine will be accomplished by:

- a. Good maintenance to reduce CO, VOC and PM emissions; and
- b. Use of low sulfur fuel (less than 0.5% by wt.)

3. Applicable Requirements.

3.1. Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)

Title 11 Chapter 59, Ambient Air Quality Standards

Title 11 Chapter 60.1, Air Pollution Control

Subchapter 1 - General Requirements

Subchapter 2 - General Prohibitions

11-60.1.31 Applicability

11-60.1.32 Visible Emissions

11-60.1.33 Fugitive Dust

11-60.1.38 Sulfur Oxides from Fuel Combustion

Subchapter 5 - Covered Sources

Subchapter 6 - Fees for Covered Sources, Noncovered Sources, and
Agricultural Burning

11-60.1-111 Definitions

11-60.1-112 General Fee Provisions for Covered Sources

11-60.1-113 Application Fees for Covered Sources

11-60.1-114 Annual Fees for Covered Sources

Subchapter 8 - Standards of Performance for Stationary Sources

11-60.1-161(27) Standards of Performance for Non-metallic

Mineral Processing Plants

Subchapter 10 - Field Citations

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3.2 The 280 TPH crusher is subject to the following **New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)**:

40 CFR Part 60 - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
Subpart A - General Provisions
Subpart OOO - Standards of Performance for Non-metallic Mineral Processing Plants

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOO applies to portable crushed stone plants with capacities greater than 150 TPH that commence construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 31, 1983. The crushing plant was manufactured in 2005 and has a capacity of 280 TPH; therefore, it is subject to Subpart OOO.

Annual source performance testing and monthly visible emissions observations shall be required for the crusher. Monitoring, recordkeeping, notification, and reporting requirements will be included in the permit to ensure monthly V.E. observations, as well as to ensure annual source performance testing of the equipment.

3.3 The facility is not a major stationary source for hazardous air pollutants and is not subject to **National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)** or **Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)** requirements under 40 CFR, Parts 61 and 63.

3.4 The purpose of **Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)** is to provide reasonable assurance that compliance is being achieved with large emission units that rely on air pollution control device equipment to meet an emissions limit or standard. Pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 64, for CAM to be applicable, the emissions unit must: (1) be located at a major source; (2) be subject to an emissions limit or standard; (3) use a control device to achieve compliance; (4) have potential precontrol emissions that are greater than the major source level; and (5) not otherwise be exempt from CAM. CAM is not applicable to equipment at this facility because the facility is not a major source.

3.5 **Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)** review applies to new major stationary sources and major modifications to these types of sources. The facility is not a major source for any single air pollutant. As such, a PSD review is not required.

3.6 **Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR) Applicability:** 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart A - Emission Inventory Reporting Requirements, determines CERR based on facility wide emissions of each air pollutant at the CERR triggering levels shown below. This facility does not have any emissions at the CERR triggering levels. Therefore, CERR requirements are not applicable.

Although CERR for the facility is not triggered, the Clean Air Branch requests **annual emissions reporting** from those facilities that have facility-wide emissions of a single air pollutant exceeding in-house triggering levels. Annual emissions from these facilities are used within the Department and are not inputted into the AIRS database. Total combined emissions from this facility do not exceed these levels. However, annual emissions reporting is required for all covered sources.

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3.7 A **Best Available Control Technology (BACT)** analysis is required for new sources and significant modifications to sources that have the potential to emit or increase emissions above “significant levels”, as defined in HAR, Section 11.60.1-1, considering any limitations, enforceable by the director, on the source to emit a pollutant. This facility is a new covered source and its potential emissions at any location were calculated to be less than the “significant” thresholds (see table below). Therefore, a BACT analysis was not required for this source.

Maximum Emissions Compared to Significant Levels, CER, and "In-house" Thresholds (All Values in TPY)					
Pollutant	Facility-Wide Emissions ^a	Significant Levels	CERR Triggering Levels		"In-house" Reporting Levels
			1-Year Cycle (Type A Sources)	3-year Cycle (Type B Sources)	
NOx	4.11	40	≥ 250	≥ 100	≥ 25
CO	0.66	100	≥ 2500	≥ 1000	≥ 250
SO2	1.22	40	≥ 2500	≥ 100	≥ 25
PM-10 ^b	2.59	15	≥ 250	≥ 100	≥ 25
PM ^b	6.26	25	--	--	≥ 25
VOC	0.16	40	≥ 250	≥ 100	≥ 25
Pb	--	--	--	--	≥ 5

^a Based on 280 TPH Crusher and the 335 hp D.E. operating 2,080 hr/yr.

^b Does not include PM emissions from vehicle travel on unpaved roads.

3.8 **Major source/ Synthetic minor source applicability:** A synthetic minor source is a facility that is potentially major (as defined in HAR 11-60.1-1), but is made nonmajor through federally enforceable permit conditions (e.g., limiting the facility's hours of operation and limiting the facility's production rate). This facility is not a synthetic minor based on emission levels less than “major” levels (< 100 TPY) and HAPs less than 10 TPY for any single HAP and less than 25 TPY for total combined HAPs when the crushing plant and diesel engine are operated at 8,760 hr/yr.

FACILITY-WIDE EMISSIONS (TPY)-- Crusher Operating 8,760 Hr/yr					
Pollutant	335 hp Diesel Engine	280 TPH Crusher	Stockpile	Vehicle Travel	Total Emissions
NOx	17.30	--	--	--	17.30
CO	2.76	--	--	--	2.76
SO2	5.15	--	--	--	5.15
PM-2.5	0.24	2.35	1.55	1.76	5.90
PM-10	0.25	5.75	4.93	11.48	22.41
PM	0.26	15.68	10.43	38.90	65.28
VOC	0.66	--	--	--	0.66
HAPs	6.38E-02	--	--	--	6.38E-02

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4. Insignificant Activities.

A small diesel fuel tank on the crushing plant (approximately 150 gallons) is an insignificant activity in accordance with HAR 11-60.1-82(f)(1) because it is less than 40,000 gallons and is not subject to any standard or other requirement pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This tank is not subject to NESHAPS as there are no standards in 40 CFR Part 61 or 63 applicable to this source. It is also not subject to NSPS as there are no applicable regulations in 40 CFR Part 60 pertaining to this fuel tank.

5. Alternate Operating Scenarios.

The applicant requested an alternate operating scenario in the event of a breakdown or major overhaul of the permitted diesel engine. In this scenario, the 335 hp diesel engine may be temporarily replaced with an engine of the same or smaller size and which has equal or lower emissions than the primary diesel engine.

6. Project Emissions.

6.1 Rock Crushing Operations. Particulate matter emissions from the crushed stone processing are summarized below and calculations are shown in Enclosure (1). Emission calculations were based on the maximum capacity of the crusher (280 TPH) operating unrestricted at 8,760 hr/yr, and at 2,080 hr/yr, with a 70% control efficiency for water sprays per the applicant's proposal.

SUMMARY- Rock Crushing Operations		
Pollutant	Emissions (TPY)	
	8,760 hr/yr	2,080 hr/yr
PM-2.5	2.35	0.56
PM-10	5.75	1.36
PM	15.68	3.72

AP-42, 11.19.2 (8/04), Crushed Stone Processing

6.2 Stockpiles. Worst case emissions from aggregate handling and storage piles were based on the maximum production rate of the crusher (280 TPH) operating unrestricted at 8,760 hr/yr, and at 2,080 hr/yr, with a 70% control efficiency for use of a water truck, per the applicant's proposal. Particulate emissions are summarized below and shown in Enclosure (2).

Stockpile Emissions (TPY)		
Pollutant	8,760 hr/yr	2,080 Hr/yr
PM-2.5	1.55	0.37
PM-10	4.93	1.17
PM	10.43	2.48

AP-42, Section 13.2.4 (1/95), Aggregate Handling and Storage Piles.

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6.3 Vehicle Travel on Unpaved Roads. Particulate emissions from vehicle travel on unpaved roads were calculated using AP-42, Section 13.2.2 (12/03), "Unpaved Roads." Worst-case emission rates were based on the following assumptions:

- Calculations for vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per year were based 0.25 miles round-trip travel per truckload into and out of a typical temporary facility, an average truck's load capacity of 21 tons, and the maximum production rate of the crusher (280 TPH), 2,080 hr/yr and 8,760 hr/yr operation, and 26.5 tons as the average weight of the trucks. Vehicle miles traveled per year (VMT/yr) at the facility was calculated to be 29,200 mi/yr and 6,933 mi/yr for 8,760 hr/yr and 2,080 hr /yr, respectively.
- k (particle size multiplier) values for PM, PM-10, and PM-2.5 of 4.9, 1.5 and 0.23, respectively, based on updated information from AP-42.
- An s (silt content of road) value of 10% for a processing plant road.
- A p (# of days with 0.01" of rain/year) value of 83 based on available data from the Honolulu Observatory station.
- A 70% control efficiency was applied to account for dust control from the water truck.
- Based on the above, particulate matter emissions from vehicle travel on unpaved roads are summarized below and detailed in Enclosure (3).
- These fugitive emissions were not counted toward the applicability of BACT, CERR, Annual Emissions and synthetic minor determination because the rock crushing plant is a listed source category in accordance with HAR Section 11-60.1-1 definition of a major source.

Pollutant	Unlimited (8,760 hr/yr)		Limited (2,080 hr/yr)	
	VMT (miles/yr)	Emission (TPY)	VMT (miles/yr)	Emission (TPY)
PM-2.5	29,200	1.76	6,930	0.42
PM-10		11.48		2.73
PM		38.90		9.24

AP-42, Section 13.2.2 (12/03), "Unpaved Roads"

6.4 Diesel Engine Emissions. Emissions from the crusher's 335 hp Caterpillar diesel engine are based on the following and are shown in enclosure (4) and summarized in the table below:

- Fuel consumption rate of 16.7 gal/hr.
- Diesel fuel heating value of 137,000 BTU/gal and 0.5% sulfur content.
- SO₂ emissions were based on the mass balance method
- Emission rates for NO_x, CO, PM-10 and TOC were provided by the manufacturer.
- All other criteria pollutants and HAP emissions were based on AP-42 emission factors.

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Emissions from 335 hp Caterpillar Diesel Engine

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) ^a	Emission (lb/hr)	Emission (TPY)	
			8,760 hr/yr	2,080 hr/yr
NO _x	*	3.950	17.301	4.11
CO	*	0.630	2.759	0.66
SO ₂	mass bal.	1.176	5.152	1.22
PM-2.5 ^b	--	0.054	0.237	0.06
PM-10	--	0.058	0.252	0.06
PM ^c	*	0.060	0.263	0.06
TOC	*	0.150	0.657	0.16
TOTAL HAPS			6.38E-02	1.52E-02

^a EFs from AP-42, Tables 3.3-1 and -2 (10/96), except as noted.

^b PM-2.5 = 90% of PM (AP 42, Appendix B-2, pg B.2-11, 9/90)

^c PM-10 = 96 % of PM (AP 42, Appendix B-2, pg B.2-11, 9/90);
therefore, PM = (PM-10) / 0.96

* Manufacturer's data

6.5 Facility Wide Emissions Facility-wide emissions for operating 8,760 hr/yr and 2,080 hr/yr are tabulated below and shown in Enclosure (5). A major source as defined in Section 11-60.1-1 of HAR Title 11, has the potential to emit any single HAP of 10 TPY or more, or 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs, or 100 TPY or more of any air pollutant. Calculated emissions do not meet these limits and thus, this facility is not classified as a major source, in compliance with regulations for temporary sources.

FACILITY-WIDE EMISSIONS (TPY)-- Crusher Operating 8,760 Hr/yr

Pollutant	335 hp Diesel Engine	280 TPH Crusher	Stockpile	Vehicle Travel	Total Emissions
NO _x	17.30	--	--	--	17.30
CO	2.76	--	--	--	2.76
SO ₂	5.15	--	--	--	5.15
PM-2.5	0.24	2.35	1.55	1.76	5.90
PM-10	0.25	5.75	4.93	11.48	22.41
PM	0.26	15.68	10.43	38.90	65.28
VOC	0.66	--	--	--	0.66
HAPs	6.38E-02	--	--	--	6.38E-02

FACILITY-WIDE EMISSIONS (TPY)-- Crusher Operating 2,080 Hr/yr

Pollutant	335 hp Diesel Engine	280 TPH Crusher	Stockpile	Vehicle Travel	Total Emissions
NO _x	4.11				4.11
CO	0.66				0.66
SO ₂	1.22				1.22
PM-2.5	0.06	0.56	0.37	0.42	1.40
PM-10	0.06	1.36	1.17	2.73	5.32
PM	0.06	3.72	2.48	9.24	15.50
VOC	0.16				0.16
HAPs	1.52E-02				1.52E-02

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7. Air Quality Assessment.

7.1 An ambient air quality impact analysis (AAQIA) for the 335 hp diesel engine that powers the 280 TPH jaw crusher was conducted using EPA's SCREEN 3 model. Assumptions used in the model included:

- a. Simple/complex terrain impacts;
- b. Rural dispersion parameters;
- c. Wake effects from the portable crushing plant;
- d. Default meteorology;
- e. EPA Scaling factors of 0.9, 0.7, and 0.4 for the 3-hour, 8-hour, and 24 hour concentrations, respectively; and
- f. State of Hawaii scaling factor of 0.2 for the annual concentrations.

7.2 A Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height analysis was performed. The analysis indicates that the stack height of the diesel engine is less than the GEP formula stack height based on the dimensions of jaw crushing plant as tabulated below. Therefore, the crushing plant's dimensions were inputted into the SCREEN 3 modeling run to account for downwash effects.

GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE STACK HEIGHT (All dimensions in meters)

Structure	Hgt	Length	Width	PW	L	Hg *	Stack hgt
Crusher/D.E.	3.5	8.5	2.75	8.93	3.5	8.75	4.0

* Hg (GEP stack height) = Height + 1.5 L, where L is smaller of PW or structure hgt.

7.3 CAB used background air quality data from the monitoring station located at Kapolei (2052 Lauwiliwili St.). The background data was collected in the calendar year 2004.

7.4 The tables below present the emission rates and stack parameters used in the AAQIA for burning fuel oil No. 2.

Caterpillar 335 hp Diesel Engine Stack Parameters

Stack no.	Hgt (m)	Diam (m)	Vel (m/s)	Temp (K)
1	4.0	0.127	68.812	696.0

Stack Emission Rates

Pollutant	(g/s)
SO ₂	0.1482
NO _x *	0.4977
CO *	0.0794
PM-10 *	0.0073

* Manufacturer's data

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7.5 Flat terrain is predominant in the southerly direction based on the USGS map contours. Discrete receptors were placed on another transect in the easterly direction out to 1,250 meters based on elevations ranging from 4 meters to 537 meters, as calculated by the applicant.

7.6 Results from the air quality modeling assessment showed the normalized model outputs as tabulated below. The highest model output (431 ug/m³ per g/sec) using complex terrain occurred at a distance of 70 meters from the stack. The highest model output (1,129 ug/m³ per g/sec) using simple terrain occurred at a distance of 33 meters from the stack. Based on these results, the following maximum pollutant concentrations were calculated for each averaging period.

Conversion Factors and Normalized Model Outputs from Modeling Results

Avg Period	Simple Terrain *		Complex Terrain Valley		Complex Terrain Simple	
	Conversion Factor	Normalized Model output (ug/m ³ per g/s)	Conversion Factor	Normalized Model output (ug/m ³ per g/s)	Conversion Factor	Normalized Model output (ug/m ³ per g/s)
1-hour	NA	1129	0.25	272.4	0.4	1078
3-hour	0.9	1016.1	0.9	245.16	0.9	970
8-hour	0.7	790.3	0.7	190.68	0.7	755
24-hour	0.4	451.6	NA	68.1	NA	431
Annual	0.2	225.8	0.2	54.48	0.2	216

Bold entries are results of model; shaded cells are worst-case concentrations

Complex terrain elevations provided by applicant

* Flat terrain exists in the southerly direction from the source.

The results of the analysis showed that the combined effect of 1) maximum concentrations generated by the 335 hp diesel engine and 2) ambient background concentrations, were in compliance with the State and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards, as tabulated below:

PREDICTED AMBIENT AIR QUALITY IMPACTS ^a								
AIR POLLUTANT	EMISS. RATE (g/s)	AVG. TIME	Normalized model output (ug/m ³ per g/s)	IMPACT ^b (ug/m ³)	BCKGRD ^c (ug/m ³)	TOTAL IMPACT (ug/m ³)	AIR STD (ug/m ³)	% OF STD
SO ₂	0.148	3-Hour	1016	150.59	17	168	1,300	13%
		24-Hour	452	66.93	7	74	365	20%
		Annual ^a	226	7.95	1	9	80	11%
NO ₂	0.498	Annual ^a	226	26.68	9	36	70	51%
CO	0.079	1-Hour	1129	89.62	2,394	2484	10,000	25%
		8-Hour	790	62.73	983	1046	5,000	21%
PM-10	0.007	24-Hour	452	3.28	53	56	150	38%
		Annual ^a	226	0.39	13	13	50	27%

^a Annual hour limit of 2,080 hr/yr applied.

^b IMPACT = (Normalized model output) X (Emission rate) (ug/m³)

^c Background data from monitoring station located at Kapolei (2052 Lauwiliwili St.), 2004.

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8. Significant Permit Conditions.

- 8.1 The total operating hours of the 335 hp diesel engine shall not exceed 2,080 hours per any rolling twelve-month (12-month) period.

Reason for 8.1: This condition was incorporated, as proposed by the applicant, based on their anticipated operations and to meet the State and Federal ambient air quality standards.

- 8.2 The 4242SR impact crusher will be subject to NSPS, Subpart OOO.

Reason for 8.2: Because the initial crusher is over 150 TPH and manufactured after 1983, NSPS, Subpart OOO is triggered.

- 8.3 The stack of the 335 hp Caterpillar C-9 diesel engine shall be raised to a minimum height of 4.0 meters and shall be oriented in a vertical direction.

Reason for 8.4: This condition was incorporated, as proposed by the applicant, to ensure compliance with the ambient air quality standards under differing conditions at various temporary sites.

9. Conclusion and Recommendation.

- 9.1 Actual emissions from the plant should be lower than predicted since calculations were based on operation of the 280 TPH crushing plant at maximum capacity. The plant is not expected to reach maximum capacity for extended periods during actual service. The hourly limits on the 335 hp diesel engine should ensure compliance with state and federal ambient air quality standards for the combustion of fuel oil No. 2. Recommend issuance of the permit subject to the incorporation of the significant permit conditions. The 30-day public comment period and 45-day EPA review period will be initiated simultaneously.

Warren Kanai, 1/20/06